Corrigendum

Collapse of Holocene mangrove ecosystems along the coastline of Oman – Corrigendum

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In the original publication of Decker et al. (2020), Figures 6, 7, and 8 were incorrectly labelled. The correct figures and their captions are reproduced below:

Figure 6. The shell midden south of Ras ar Ru’ays showing the underlying fluvial deposits. The stars mark the $^{14}$C dates of molluscs; the blue triangle indicates the D-GPS measured height a msl. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)
Figure 7. (color online) Bivalve shells were the most abundant species found in the shell midden of Ras ar Ru’ays (exterior shown at left, interior shown at right): 1, Anadara cf. antiquata; 2, Marcia sp.; 3–5, oyster; 3, imprint of a Terebralia palustris shell in an oyster shell; 6, Marcia sp.; 7, Chlamys townsendii; 8, Strombus sp.; 9, Terebralia palustris; 10, Cerithidea cingulata; 11, broken Conus sp.; 12, Cerithidium sp.; 13, broken Strombus sp.; 14, Nerita sp.
Figure 8. (color online) Coastal cliff outcrops near As Sulayb and Al Haddah showing a succession of radiolarian chert unconformably overlain by coastal deposits. The sediments indicate that the last sea-level highstand was before 43.5 ka.

REFERENCE